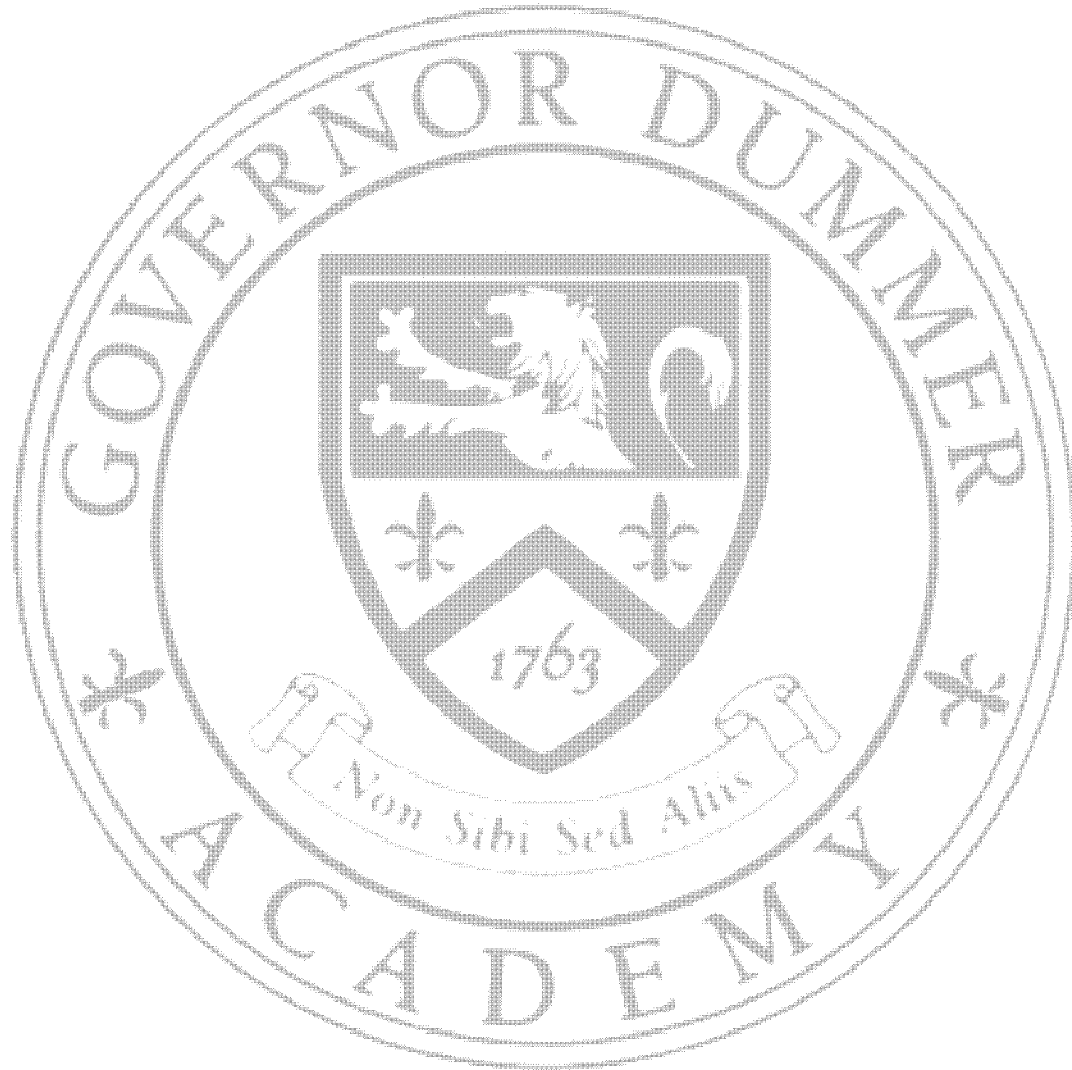


"GDA ON THE DATA HIGHWAY"

JULY 15, 1995



A White Paper by:

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GOVERNOR DUMMER ACADEMY

"GDA on the Data Highway"

A White Paper in Five Parts

- **Part 1. How to find Governor Dummer Academy in the electronic world?**
- **Part 2. What should the public discover when visiting GDA in electronic space?**
- **Part 3. What is required to support a GDA presence in electronic space?**
- **Part 4. How will students and faculty benefit by access to the electronic world?**
- **Part 5. Planning a long-term infrastructure to support GDA in the electronic age.**
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- **Appendix C: Some K12 schools on the Internet**
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- **Appendix E: Acceptable Use Policy example (Phillips Exeter Academy)**
- *Sections included in this document*

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Part 1.

Finding Governor Dummer Academy in the electronic world

Following up on an informal request by Trustees Dodge Morgan and Steve Kasnet to explore technology issues of relevance to the Academy's long-term strategic planning, I first sought out references to the Academy within the world-wide electronic network and discovered:

1. GDA does not have an address or presence in the Internet while many other schools, both private (see Appendix B) and public (see Appendix C), do.
2. Brief information about GDA is available through Peterson's Guide, a commercial publishing house just now attempting to repurpose its printed material to the World Wide Web. Here the scanty GDA information lies buried amongst competitor schools and is available only as text. Another company, Phaedrus, has targeted the private schools of New England and offers a commercial "page" where schools may post their catalog and marketing information for a fee (inexpensive). If the school does not have their catalog organized in HTML format for such a posting, this company offers creative services to convert the catalog for additional fees (expensive). This (new) dedicated location specializes in just private school information and is referenced by Yahoo, the most popular search engine for information in web space. Appendix B contains information about both locations and sample catalog pages from other schools already present at the Phaedrus site (e.g., Concord Academy and The Brooks School).

Other schools maintain their own web pages and internet addresses and are referenced directly by Yahoo in the category "Education / K-12 / College Preparatory Schools." These include Phillips Exeter, Georgetown, and others. Information offered by these schools, that operate their own web sites, is included in Appendix D.

There are very few private schools with a presence in the electronic world; there are more public schools, but still very few of these, too, when seen proportionally against the total population of secondary schools. It is my opinion that school participation in the electronic world is in its infancy, and it is still early enough that, if it chooses, Governor Dummer Academy can enter this electronic space today and play an important and visible role in the information revolution that will profoundly alter the way people communicate, learn, and entertain themselves.

Address

GDA must stake out an address in this electronic world. Until recently, there was a great deal of autonomy granted organizations in choosing an address; lately there are new rules being applied as the growth of address requests staggers the system. InterNIC recently reported that as of July 14, 1995, there were more than 12,000 address requests waiting in the que to be processed (the backlog only since June 19th, 1995, less than a month!) -- even using automated logging systems, these address requests will take, they estimate, seventeen days to process.

There are many possible addresses for Governor Dummer Academy, but there are three possibilities that are most sensible, and in the end, the Academy should have but ONE address to avoid confusions and lost mail. It is an address (and identity) that will remain with the Academy for many years into the future. The three proposed addresses are:

1. GDA.EDU
- or
2. GDA.PVT.K12.MA.US
- or
3. GDA.BYFIELD.MA.US

Here are the Internet addresses of some other schools:

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| exeter.edu | Phillips Exeter Academy |
| gprep.pvt.k12.md.us | Georgetown Prep |
| brownell.edu | Brownell-Talbot Preparatory School |
| mccallie.chattanooga.tn.us | The McCallie School |
| blake.pvt.k12.mn.us | The Blake School |
| oasis.sfusd.k12.ca.us | A high sch in San Francisco |
| dublinschool.org | Dublin School |

Other schools are connected through universities or service providers and do not operate their own servers or server aliases:

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| walnuthills@ucbeh.san.uc.edu | Walnut Hills High School (Cincinnati) |
| priory@siliconvalley.com | Woodside Priory School |

Although no one is using it at this time, it may be too late to acquire the address GDA.EDU. In the last years there has been a movement to restrict the Top Level Domain .EDU to 4-year degree-granting institutions, and schools like Exeter and Brownell who were on track earlier will be "grandfathered" in, but new applicants may be shunted into the .US nomenclature system described below.

On July 14, 1995, I requested an Internet Service Provider to apply for all three addresses in the name of Governor Dummer Academy.

Any of these three addresses, if granted, may be discontinued or abandoned at any time upon request. I expect that the simple (and possibly preferable) address, GDA.EDU, will be refused. It seems that the second alternative, GDA.PVT.K12.MA.US, is in the format most commonly used by k12 schools. The third address may not be recommendable because there is no administrator for "Byfield" (see RFC 1480, below). We will know within about 30 days if GDA.EDU will be granted.

With two, and possibly three, alternatives, Academy authorities should make the final decision about its address in electronic space.

The following excerpts from Internet guidelines and RFCs help explain how Internet addresses are assigned:

Domain Name System Structure and Delegation

Status of this Memo

This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

1. Introduction

This memo provides some information on the structure of the names in the Domain Name System (DNS), specifically the top-level domain names; and on the administration of domains. The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) is the overall authority for the IP Addresses, the Domain Names, and many other parameters, used in the Internet. The day-to-day responsibility for the assignment of IP Addresses, Autonomous System Numbers, and most top and second level Domain Names are handled by the Internet Registry (IR) and regional registries.

2. The Top Level Structure of the Domain Names

In the Domain Name System (DNS) naming of computers there is a hierarchy of names. The root of system is unnamed. There are a set of what are called "top-level domain names" (TLDs). These are the generic TLDs (EDU, COM, NET, ORG, GOV, MIL, and INT), and the two letter country codes from ISO-3166. It is extremely unlikely that any other TLDs will be created.

Under each TLD may be created a hierarchy of names. Generally, under the generic TLDs the structure is very flat. That is, many organizations are registered directly under the TLD, and any further structure is up to the individual organizations.

In the country TLDs, there is a wide variation in the structure, in some countries the structure is very flat, in others there is substantial structural organization. In some country domains the second levels are generic categories (such as, AC, CO, GO, and RE), in others they are based on political geography, and in still others, organization names are listed directly under the country code. The organization for the US country domain is described in RFC 1480 [1].

Each of the generic TLDs was created for a general category of organizations. The country code domains (for example, FR, NL, KR, US) are each organized by an administrator for that country. These administrators may further delegate the management of portions of the naming tree. These administrators are performing a public service on behalf of the Internet community. Descriptions of the generic domains and the US country domain follow.

Of these generic domains, five are international in nature, and two are restricted to use by entities in the United States.

World Wide Generic Domains:

COM - This domain is intended for commercial entities, that is companies. This domain has grown very large and there is concern about the administrative load and system performance if the current growth pattern is continued. Consideration is being taken to subdivide the COM domain and only allow future commercial registrations in the subdomains.

EDU - This domain was originally intended for all educational institutions. Many Universities, colleges, schools, educational service organizations, and educational consortia have registered here. More recently a decision has been taken to limit further registrations to 4 year colleges and universities. Schools and 2-year colleges will be registered in the country domains (see US Domain, especially K12 and CC, below).

NET - This domain is intended to hold only the computers of network providers, that is the NIC and NOC computers, the administrative computers, and the network node computers. The customers of the network provider would have domain names of their own (not in the NET TLD).

ORG - This domain is intended as the miscellaneous TLD for organizations that didn't fit anywhere else. Some non- government organizations may fit here.

INT - This domain is for organizations established by international treaties, or international databases.

United States Only Generic Domains:

GOV - This domain was originally intended for any kind of government office or agency. More recently a decision was taken to register only agencies of the US Federal government in this domain. State and local agencies are registered in the country domains (see US Domain, below).

MIL - This domain is used by the US military.

Example country code Domain:

US - As an example of a country domain, the US domain provides for the registration of all kinds of entities in the United States on the basis of political geography, that is, a hierarchy of <entity-name>.<locality>.<state-code>.US. For example, "IBM.Armonk.NY.US". In addition, branches of the US domain are provided within each state for schools (K12), community colleges (CC), technical schools (TEC), state government agencies (STATE), councils of governments (COG), libraries (LIB), museums (MUS), and several other generic types of entities (see RFC 1480 for details [1]).

From RFC 1480 The US Domain

June 1993

2.3 Schools

K12 schools are connecting to the Internet and registering in the Internet DNS. A decision has been made by the IANA (after consultation with the new InterNIC Internet Registry and the Federal Networking Council (FNC)) to direct these school registrations to the US domain using the naming structure described here.

There is a need for competent, experienced, volunteers to come forward to act as third and perhaps fourth level registries and to operate delegated portions of the DNS.

There are two reasons for registering schools in the US Domain. (1) uniqueness of names, and (2) management of the database.

1. Name Uniqueness:

There are many "Washington" high schools, only one can be "Washington.EDU" (actually none can be, since that name is used by a University. There will be many name conflicts if all schools attempt to register directly under EDU.

In addition, in some districts, the same school name is used at different levels, for example, Washington Elementary School and Washington High School. We suggest that when necessary, the keywords "Elementary", "Middle", and "High" be used to distinguish these schools. These keywords would only be used when they are needed, if the school's name is unique without such keywords, don't use them.

2. Database Management:

One goal of the DNS is to divide up the management of the name database in to small pieces. Each piece (or "zone" in DNS terminology) could be managed by a distinct administrator. Adding all the high schools to the EDU domain will make the already large zone file for EDU even larger, possibly to the point of being unmanageable.

For both these reasons it is necessary to introduce structure into names. Structure provides a basis for making common names unique in context, and for dividing the management responsibility.

The US Domain has a framework established and has registered many schools already in this structured scheme. The general form is:

<school>.<district>.K12.<state>.US.

For example: Hamilton.LA-Unified.K12.CA.US

Public schools are usually organized by districts which can be larger or smaller than a city or county. For example, the Portland school district in Oregon, is in three or four counties. Each of those counties also has non-Portland districts.

It makes sense to name schools within districts. However districts often have the same name as a city or county so there has to be a way to distinguish a public school district name from some other type of locality name. The keyword "K12" is used for this.

For example, typical K12 school names currently used are:

IVY.PRS.K12.NJ.US
DMHS.JCPS.K12.KY.US
OHS.EUNION.K12.CA.US
BOHS.BREA.K12.CA.US

These names are generally longer than the old alternative of shorter names in the EDU domain, but that would not have lasted long without a significant number of schools finding that their "obviously correct" name has already been used by some other school.

When there are many things to name some of the names will be long. In some cases there may be appropriate abbreviations that can be used. For example Hamilton High School in Los Angeles could be:

Hami.Hi.LA.K12.CA.US

If a school has a number of PCs, then each PC should have a name. Suppose they are named "alpha", "beta", ... then if they belong to a school named "Lincoln.High.Lakewood.K12.CA.US" their names would be:

alpha.Lincoln.High.Lakewood.K12.CA.US
beta.Lincoln.High.Lakewood.K12.CA.US

The K12 subdomain provides two points at which to delegate a branch of the database to distinct administrators -- the K12 Administrator for each state, and the district administrator for each district within a state.

The US Domain Administrator will delegate a branch of the US domain to an appropriate party. In some cases, this may be a particular school, a school district, or ever all of K12 for a state.

The responsibility for managing a K12 branch or sub-branch may be delegated to an appropriate volunteer. We envision that such delegations of the schools' DNS service may eventually migrate to someone else "more appropriate" from an administrative organizational point of view. The "obvious" state agency to manage the schools' DNS branch may take some time to get up to speed on Internetting. In the meantime, we can have the more advanced schools up and running.

Special Schools and Service Units

In many states, there are special schools that are not in districts that are run directly by the state or by consortiums. There are also service units that provide "educational services" ranging from books and computers to janitorial supplies and building maintenance. Often these service units do not have a one-to-one relationship with districts.

There is some concern about naming these schools and service units within the naming structure for schools established in this memo. There are several possibilities. For a state with many service units creating a "pseudo district" ESU (or whatever, the common terminology is in that state) is a possibility. For example, the Johnson service unit could be JOHNSON.ESU.K12.CA.US. For a state with a few such service units (and avoiding conflicts with district names) the service units could be directly under K12. For example,

TIES.K12.MN.US.

The special public funded schools can be handled in a similar fashion. If there are many special schools in a state, a "pseudo district" should be established and all the special schools listed under it. For example, suppose there is a "pseudo district" in Massachusetts called SPCL, and there is a special school called the Progressive

Computer Institute, then that school could have the name PCI.SPCL.K12.MA.US. If there are only a few special schools, they can be listed directly under K12 (avoiding name conflicts with district names). For example, the California Academy of Math and Science is CAMS.K12.CA.US. CAMS is sponsored by seven schools, the California Department of Education, and a University.

"PVT" Private Schools

Private schools may be thought of as businesses. Public schools are in districts, and districts provide a natural organizational structure for naming and delegation. For private schools there are no districts and they really do operate like businesses. But, many people are upset to think about their children in a private school being in a business category and not in K12 with the rest of the children. To accommodate both public and private schools, in each state's K12 branch, we've added an artificial district called private or "PVT". This gives a private school the option of registering like a business under "locality" or in the PVT.K12.<state-code>.US branch.

For example:

Crossroads.PVT.K12.CA.US Crossroads-Santa-Monica.CA.US

A public school "Oak High" in the "Woodward" school district in California would have a name like "Oak-High.Woodward.K12.CA.US".

A private school "Old Trail" in Pasadena, California could have the <locality> based name "Old-Trail.Pasadena.CA.US" or the private school base name "Old-Trail.PVT.K12.CA.US".

Some suggest that for private schools instead of a special pseudo district PVT to use a locality name. One reason to use district names is that, in time, it seems likely that school district administrators will take over the operation of the DNS for their district. One needs to be able to delegate at that branch point. One implication of delegation is that the delegatee is now in charge of a chunk of the name space and will be registering new names. To keep names unique one can't have two different people registering new things below identically named branches.

For example, if there is a school district named Pasadena and a city named Pasadena, the branch of the name space PASADENA.K12.CA.US might be delegated to the administrator of that public school district. If a private school in Pasadena wanted to be registered in the DNS, it would have to get the public school district administrator to do it (perhaps unlikely) or not be in the K12 branch at all (unless there is the PVT pseudo district).

So, if private schools are registered by <school>.<locality>.K12.<state-code>.US and public schools are registered by <school>.<district>.K12.<state-code>.US, there can't be any locality names that are the same as district names or the delegation of these will get very tricky later.

If it is all done by locality names rather than district names, and public and private schools are mixed together, then finding an appropriate party to delegate the locality to may be difficult.

Another suggestion was that private schools be registered directly under K12, while public schools must be under a district under K12. This would require the operator of the K12 branch to register all districts and private schools himself (checking for name uniqueness), he couldn't easily delegate the registration of the private schools to anyone else.

Community Colleges and Technical Schools

To distinguish Community Colleges and Technical/Vocational schools, the keywords "CC" and "TEC" have been created.

Some School Examples

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Hamilton.High.LA-Unified.K12.CA.US | <== a public school |
| Sherman-Oaks.Elem.LA-Unified.K12.CA.US | <== a public school |
| John-Muir.Middle.Santa-Monica.K12.CA.US | <== a public school |
| Crossroads-School.Santa-Monica.CA.US | <== a private school |
| SMCC.CC.CA.US | <== a community college |
| TECMCC.CC.CA.US | <== a community college |
| Brick-and-Basket-Institute.TEC.CA.US | <== a technical college |
| Northridge.CSU.STATE.CA.US | <== a state university |

Part 2. GDA in electronic space

Getting Started

Until GDA establishes its own server and broadband access to the Internet, its address can be "aliased" to a computer or server operated by an "Internet Service Provider." These commercial operators typically offer local call dial-up connections to their computers by modem or ISDN, and it is these operators' computers that are actually connected 24-hours to the Internet.

A small fee is charged to use the service provider's connection to the Internet and for storing things like your mail (which you can retrieve when you dial in) and the files that make up your "home pages" on the World Wide Web (which you can upload and download to the provider's computer where people from all over the world can explore information that you choose to make public, 24-hours a day). At Timestream, we are recording more than 4000 "hits" per week at our Web site from people at computers as far away as Australia and Russia. Distance is trivial in the Internet. Typical fees for such an account range between \$25.00 and \$50.00 per month, also trivial.

Because GDA is more complex and you may wish to set up more than one account or mailbox address within the Academy's domain such as

headmaster@gda.edu
admissions@gda.edu
bromley@gda.edu
bnavins@gda.edu
or
athletics@gda.pvt.k12.ma.us
computer_lab@gda.pvt.k12.ma.us
... etc.

you will want to negotiate with your service provider for a package deal that not only gets you started, but keeps in mind the natural growth of your needs for service until the Academy installs and operates its own servers and internal networks. You should be able to grow without it costing you an arm and a leg every time you add another address. At some point, it will be more cost-effective to maintain your own server or host computer at the school (see Part 3 of this White Paper), and you can at that time seamlessly transition to an Academy-sited facility without changing any preëxisting mailbox addresses... mail and other communications can be transparently redirected to their proper destinations, no muss or fuss, at that time.

With a simple arrangement in place with a service provider, and with an Internet address, the Academy is "connected"! If you wish, I can recommend an Internet service provider in the Boston area.

At the school end of things, administrators that are in charge of mailboxes (e.g. Admissions) will need to have a computer and a modem connected to an outside telephone line (or through GDA's own PBX switch if it is a recent model). That computer will need to have software installed on it <usually free>, and its

user(s) will need to become familiar with Eudora and Netscape and other simple software programs that talk to the Internet and to other computers around the world. Mailbox holders soon get in the habit of checking their mail daily. Indeed, just one computer could be used to connect to the outside, and could be shared by all mailbox owners, but I would suggest at least two at the school for purposes of redundancy - one for Administrative uses, say at the Phillips Building, the other in the computer lab). Usually the service provider will give you all the software you need and help you get set up on Macintoshes and/or PCs. Many companies and schools now include their electronic mail addresses on business cards and stationery.

The World Wide Web

Once set up with a service provider, it is a simple task to create a Governor Dummer Academy "home page" on the provider's World Wide Web server. It is more complicated to create a fully-integrated and linked series of "knock your socks off" documents, pictures, sounds, and (possibly) motion video about the Academy and its activities, but this work can be easily and quickly done in a few days using material already in hand at Timestream (see the proposed GDA CD-ROM Catalog prototype).

Indeed, with proper passwords, Timestream can upload and download files at the Academy's Web site in the Boston area directly from its Oakland, California offices as easily as it does to its own service provider in Berkeley.

The GDA World Wide Web site should be a place that is updated regularly and will eventually be visited by parents looking for the weekend's ice hockey scores, alumni/ae who are scheduling for their reunion events from their workplace, and prospective students seeking information and application forms... When GDA students become connected, they, too, may have their own Web home pages (see Noah Webster's home page at Georgetown Prep in Appendix D).

An Acceptable Use Policy

As members of the Academy begin to access the Internet, the School should develop a set of policies and rules governing proper behavior on the net. See the *Phillips Exeter Academy Acceptable Use Policy* attached as Appendix E.

To Do

| Task | Status |
|--|-------------|
| 1. GDA must register its address on the Internet | Applied for |
| 2. A Service Provider account must be arranged | |
| 3. GDA must determine what mailboxes it needs | |
| 4. GDA must equip one or more computers with modems | |
| 5. GDA must set up the local line with NYNEX or use existing line(s) | |

6. Administrators must learn to access the Internet
7. Timestream can install for the Academy the initial World Wide Web home page(s).

Temporary Expedient (Timestream)

Timestream can begin building the GDA World Wide Web site immediately as a branch of its own site. When the Academy's Internet site is on-line, the entire complex of documents can then be transferred to the server of the Academy's own Internet provider and redirected there.

Appendix A:

Some K12 activity on the Internet

[Yahoo | Up | Search | Suggest | Add | Help]

Education: K-12

- * Academy One Education - Administered by Linda@nptn.org (Linda Delzeit)
- * Aldershot Elementary's G7 Survey for Kids - Aldershot Elementary has been commissioned to do a survey of elementary school students for the upcoming G7 Summit in Halifax. What question would you like to ask the G7 leaders ?
- * Ames Research Center K-12
- * Armadillo's WWW Server - Providing resources and a view of the future to the K-12 educational community.
- * AskERIC
- * Beacon School Site - Beacon School Site has been granted a three year NSF grant titled "Community of Learners". The project focuses on the development and installation of the infrastructure for a community-based computer network.
- * Cisco Educational Archive and Resources Catalog
- * CNIDR K12 Information Home Page
- * College Preparatory Schools (16) [new]
- * Common Knowledge: Pittsburgh - CK:P
- * Companies@ (8)
- * Conferences (1)
- * Countries (18)
- * CTDNet Gallery - contains works from an expanding list of K-12 gifted/talented students, including writings, art, midi files, and quicktime movies.
- * EdWeb - The On-Line K-12 Resource Guide
- * Elementary Schools (59) [new]
- * ERIC Clearinghouse on Assessment
- * European Schools Project (ESP) - ESP is a school networking project between pupils from 350+ schools in 21 countries. Leading idea within ESP are collaborative distance learning projects, teletrips, designed by teachers.
- * Explorer Home Page - The Explorer (Alpha) is part of a research and development effort to establish an on time and user friendly means of delivering a full range of information resources to educators and students.
- * GENII - Group Exploring the National Information Infrastructure has been established to facilitate the training of classroom teachers in skills that are necessary to use the latest digital communications protocols; that is, teach teachers how to utilize the myriad resources of the Internet (the precursor of the NII) so that they can incorporate the technology into their lesson plans.
- * Geometry Forum
- * Gifted Youth (4)
- * Global Schoolhouse Project (2)
- * GNN Education Center - Explore the online magazine and interactive curriculum centers
- * High Schools (136) [new]
- * Indian Education (1)
- * Israeli English Teachers Network - A professional on-line support group for English teachers to help ease the English teacher onto the Internet.
- * K-12 Electronic Guide for African Resources on the Internet
- * K-12 Mentoring in Biological Sciences - A mentoring program between Rochester City Schools and University of Rochester scientists, faculty

and staff.

- * K-12 Resources
- * K-12+ Servers [tenet.edu]
- * K12Net
- * Kid's Web - A World Wide Web Digital Library for Schoolkids
- * Kids Net - Get Colorado kids on the information superhighway!
- * Kids on Campus 1994 - Home Page
- * Kids' College 94 - Introduction - Kids' College, a program sponsored by the Ingham Intermediate School District and Michigan State University, has 240 third and fourth graders who are studying either Rocks, Forestry, Water or Flight.
- * Latitude28 Schoolhouse - a launching point for kids onto the Internet. The Schoolhouse contains original content including: a complete online children's book and a U.S. map game. Additionally, the Schoolhouse has links to great educational sites all over the world. The focus of the Schoolhouse will be on Tampa Bay area schools.
- * LiveText - being developed by Institute for Learning Technologies, Teachers College, and Columbia University to provide K-12 related resources and to deliver networked multimedia resources and K-12 curricular development support to New York State schools.
- * Magnet Schools (10)
- * Main Street School - Main Street School is a 6-8 grade middle school in the heart of the Salinas Valley.
- * Mars Surveyor MENU - The Arizona Mars K-12 Education Program Presents the Mars Surveyor MENU. This is a service of our education outreach program and not an official NASA function.
- * Math and Science Education@ (45)
- * MATHMOL --K-12 Mathematics and Molecules
- * Middle Schools (30) [new]
- * Mosaic Tutorial - for k-12 educators
- * Newspapers@ (22)
- * Products@ (14) [new]
- * Programs (3)
- * Publications (2)
- * Reinventing Schools: The Technology Is Now
- * School Districts (44)
- * Serendip - Interactive resources in the area of brain and behavior
- * STEM-Net - an educational computer network for professional K-12 and public college educators in Newfoundland and Labrador.
- * Stone Soup education model
- * The Cyberspace Middle School - designed for students in the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth grades who are using the World Wide Web to help get an education.
- * University of Illinois Education Learning Resource Server - provides electronic learning resources for K-12 teachers and students, pre-service teachers, education faculty members and educational researchers.
- * Weather (2)
- * Web 66 [*] - to facilitate the introduction of WWW technology into K12 schools.
- * FAQ - Primary and Secondary School Internet User
- * Indices (15) [new]

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Appendix B:

Sites for private school catalogs (Yahoo, Phaedrus, and Peterson's Guide)

[Yahoo | Up | Search | Suggest | Add | Help]

Education: K-12: College Preparatory Schools

- * Bellarmine Prep
- * Blake School
- * Brownell-Talbot College Preparatory School - an independent, Co-ed College Preparatory School offering K-12 grades
- * Dublin School - small independent high school in rural NH.
- * FAIS Schools ON-LINE - An informational resource with ON-LINE viewbooks and brochures from the schools themselves.
- * Georgetown Preparatory School - The oldest Catholic Preparatory School in the United States
- * Phillips Exeter Academy
- * Pine Crest Preparatory School - PK-12 prep school
- * St. Mary's School, Medford, Oregon - College preparatory middle and high school preparing tomorrow's leaders today.
- * St. Stephen's Episcopal School
- * The Head-Royce School
- * The McCallie School [new]
- * The Peddie School
- * University of Chicago Laboratory Schools - Founded by John Dewey in 1896, the University of Chicago Laboratory Schools continues to be one of the finest independent college preparatory schools in the nation, offering students a complete nursery through high school education.
- * Walnut Hills High School - Cincinnati, Ohio
- * Woodside Priory Preparatory School

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Appendix C:

Some K12 schools on the Internet

[Yahoo | Up | Search | Suggest | Add | Help]

Education: K-12: High Schools

- * A.J. Dimond High STAMP
- * Arbor Heights School
- * Athens Academy
- * Auburn Middle and High School
- * Australia (5)
- * Belleville (Wisconsin) High School
- * Bellevue Public Schools
- * Berkeley High School
- * Bethel High School WWW Server
- * Blacksburg High School - Virginia
- * Branson School
- * Bronx High School of Science
- * Bruton High School
- * Burlington High School - Burlington, Iowa.
- * Burlington-Edison School District - Maintained by high school students supervised by an instructor, with some contributions by 6-8th graders.
- * Campolindo High School
- * Canada (6)
- * Capital High School - From Olympia, Washington. Home of the Capital Cougars.
- * Carisbrooke High School
- * Carmel High School
- * Cedar Lane Center, Vienna, Virginia - Focusing on special education. In partnership with the U.S. Geological Survey, it is exploring technology in the classroom.
- * Central High School - Independence, OR
- * Central High School (Kansas City)
- * Central High School (PA) - Philadelphia, PA
- * Central Virginia Governor's School for Science and Technology (CVGS)@ (2)
- * Champaign Centennial High School
- * Champaign Central High School - Champaign, IL
- * Cheraw Schools
- * Claremont High School World-Wide-Web Home Page
- * College Park High School [new] - a convenient starting point for educational Web resources. We have also included a directory of teachers at our school with e-mail addresses.
- * Community High School - Ann Arbor Community High School is the first school in Ann Arbor to have a web page, don't you get it?
- * Conestoga High School [new] - maintained by an alum
- * CVU Comm RSRCs
- * Cyber High School - the first high school entirely resident on the Internet, offers a complete college preparatory curriculum for students world wide.
- * Denbigh High School WWW Server
- * East High School - East High School, Salt Lake City, UT. WWW site.
- * East High School (gopher) - Contains several nice guides for new users on various unix programs.
- * East Side Union High School District
- * Edgewater High School
- * Edmonds-Woodway High School - Home page for Edmonds-Woodway High School, in Edmonds, Washington. (Yes, that's near Seattle.)
- * Edwin O. Smith High School
- * Fayetteville-Manlius High School - The FM server contains a full

section related to the study of Ceramics and art.

- * Ferndale High School - Ferndale, WA
- * Fordson High School
- * Fort Collins High School@ (3)
- * Frazier Mountain High School - Bakersfield, California
- * Garfield High School
- * George Campbell Technical High School
- * George Washington High School
- * George Washington High School (Philadelphia) - A neighborhood public school in Northeast Philadelphia. Home of the High Technology Institute.
- * Glenwood High School
- * Hin Hua High School [new] - A high school home page in Malaysia, containing the general information about the school and her alumni.
- * Homewood High School
- * Japan (1)
- * Jean Baptiste Point Du Sable High School
- * Johnson High School
- * La Jolla High School
- * Lafayette High School WWW Server
- * Lancaster High School Career Path Academy
- * Leland High School
- * Lewis Junior High School - Lewis Junior High School is a public school located in Allied Gardens, a community of San Diego, California.
- * Lexington High School
- * Liberty High School
- * Linworth Alternative Program - a campus of the Worthington, Ohio high schools
- * Los Alamos High School
- * Marblehead High School
- * Masterman School - school for grades five through twelve which draws students from many different parts of Philadelphia.
- * Maynard High School - Maynard, MA
- * Mililani High School
- * Minnechaug Regional High School - in Wilbraham, Massachusetts
- * MNCS - Minnesota New Country School - An alternative, project-based high school started in south-central Minnesota.
- * Model High School
- * Monta Vista High School - You have reached the home page of Monta Vista High School, located in Cupertino, California in the United States.
- * Monterey Academy of Oceanographic Science
- * Montgomery Blair High School
- * Moreau Catholic High School - Home Page developed and maintained completely by students at Moreau. It just gives some information about the school and links to other sites.
- * Moscow (IDAHO) High School
- * Mount Si High School - Snoqualmie, Washington
- * Napa High School
- * NASA HPCC K12 Resource Server
- * Nathan Hale High School
- * New Horizon's Governer's School
- * New Horizons Regional Education Center
- * North Hagerstown High School
- * Olympia High School
- * Patch American High School
- * Pelion High School
- * Point Grey Mini School - a small
- * Poquoson High School WWW Server
- * Prairie Valley Community High School - Is a new www site. In September will be the site for the Iowa Association of School Boards.
- * Punahou School - Punahou School is the largest coeducational, independent college preparatory school in the United States, and among the three best. Kindergarten to Grade 12.
- * R.B. Russell High School

- * Red Bluff Union High School
- * Riley High School
- * Rising City Public School - Rising City, Nebraska
- * Rocky Mountain High School
- * Sam Barlow High School
- * Sammamish High School
- * Santa Cruz High School - A student-designed home page for Santa Cruz High School in California. Maintained by the SCHS ORION club.
- * School for Applied Individualized Learning (SAIL)
- * Shadle Park High School
- * Smoky Hill High School - Colorado@ (2)
- * Southwest Science/Math Magnet High School
- * Sprayberry High School Alumni Page
- * Springville High School
- * St Luke School
- * St. Andrew's-Sewanee School
- * St. Stephen's Episcopal School
- * Stony Brook College Preparatory School
- * Taconic High School - Home page of our school with many student home pages included.
- * Taylor Road Middle School
- * The Peddie School
- * The real Potlatch High School
- * The Science Academy of South Texas
- * The Sidwell Friends School
- * The Thacher School - 9-12 co-ed, non-sectarian, independent school
- * The Webb Schools - Claremont, CA
- * Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and technology
- * Thousand Oaks High School - Thousand Oaks, California - a mailing list for alumni of Thousand Oaks High School
- * Thurgood Marshall Academic - Check out a high school that is literally bursting with innovation and experimentation in the Hunters Point district of San Francisco.
- * Traverse City East Junior High School
- * Truman High School
- * Turkey (1)
- * University High School - Uni High is located in Champaign-Urbana, Illinois.
- * Vacaville High School - a public school in Vacaville, California. Established in 1895
- * Valley High School
- * Wenatchee High School, Wenatchee WA - An eclectic site combining academic links with regional event/travel information
- * West High School Alumni Association
- * Westview Web - This is a site developed and maintained purely by students at Westview.
- * Williamsville North High School

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Appendix D:
World Wide Web pages from some private schools

Appendix E:
**Acceptable Use Policy example (Phillips
Exeter Academy)**